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R. Bruce Scott  
Commissioner

FEB 17 2010

## STATE PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (SPEAR)

### Regional Facilities Plan

Lincoln County Fiscal Court, Lincoln County, Kentucky  
AI 74845; PLN20050001

The Lincoln County Fiscal Court has submitted for approval by the Energy and Environment Cabinet (EEC) a regional facility plan *Regional Wastewater Facilities Plan, Lincoln County, Kentucky*, dated October 2005 (revised 2006). In accordance with KRS Chapter 224 and 401 KAR 5:006, the Department for Environmental Protection (DEP) has prepared a State Planning and Environmental Assessment Report (SPEAR) that summarizes the regional facility plan.

The DEP is required to conduct reviews of the potential environmental impacts of projects applying for funding by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund in accordance with the procedures contained in the State Revolving Fund Operating Agreement between the Environmental Protection Agency Region IV and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The DEP has included this required review in the attached SPEAR. The DEP has determined that the projects in the SPEAR will not have a significant effect on the environment when all mitigative measures in Section F of the SPEAR are implemented.

The SPEAR contains information supporting this determination in the following sections: A) Project Summary; B) Existing Environment; C) Existing Wastewater Facilities; D) Need for Project; E) Alternatives Analysis; F) Environmental Consequences, Mitigative Measures; G) Public Participation and User Rates; and H) Sources Consulted.

Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments on this SPEAR within 40 days of the above date. The EEC will take no action on this project until after the State Clearinghouse review and public comment period has ended, and will evaluate all comments before a decision is made to proceed with approval of the Regional Facilities Plan or awarding of SRF funds for this project. Send comments to Ms. Anshu Singh, Supervisor, Wastewater Planning Section, Water Infrastructure Branch, Division of Water, 200 Fair Oaks 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, or by e-mail to [anshu.singh@ky.gov](mailto:anshu.singh@ky.gov), or call her at (502) 564-3410, extension 4805.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Bruce Scott".

R. Bruce Scott, Commissioner  
Department for Environmental Protection

RBS/AS

# STATE PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (SPEAR)

Lincoln County Fiscal Court  
Lincoln County, Kentucky  
AI # 74845; PLN20050001

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## A. Project Summary and Funding Status

**Project Summary:** Lincoln County Fiscal Court submitted a *Regional Wastewater Facilities Plan* dated November 15, 2006, for wastewater planning in Lincoln County. The planning area is made up of entire Lincoln County with the exception of the cities of Stanford and Eubank and Phylben Village (Figure II-1). The County has proposed a plan to serve the city of Crab Orchard, the South County Area, and the cities of Hustonville and Moreland by implementing the most cost effective, environmentally sound, and implementable wastewater systems. Currently the entire planning area with the exception of the City of Crab Orchard, are using either septic tanks or straight pipes. The City of Crab Orchard has a Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and collection system. In order to provide Lincoln County with adequate sanitary sewer service, the following comprehensive plan is proposed over a 20 year period, and is categorized by phases.

**Phase I (0 – 2 years):** During Phase I (Figure II-1) wastewater service will be extended along Whitley Road in the City of Crab Orchard. Also, wastewater services will be provided to the cities of Hustonville and Moreland. This will involve construction of three pump/lift stations, approximately 55,000 linear feet of force main and approximately 40,000 linear feet of gravity sewer lines with appurtenances to connect to the City of Danville's collection system. The total estimated capital cost for this phase is \$7,404,300.

**Phase II (3 – 10 years):** During Phase II (Figure II-1) wastewater services will be extended to US 150 in the City of Crab Orchard to accommodate 45 existing homes in the area and anticipated future development. The total estimated capital cost for this project is \$801,000. Wastewater services will be extended to South County area but it is contingent upon the construction of a sewer system in the city of Eubank. The total estimated cost for the project is \$2,000,000.

**Phase III (11 – 20 year):** During Phase III wastewater services will be provided to South County area if the project is not accomplished during Phase II.

The engineering firm that prepared the facilities plan is Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn, Inc. (HMB, Inc) of Frankfort, Kentucky. The project is located in the Bluegrass Area Development District and within the area covered by the Columbia Regional Office of the Division of Water (DOW).

**Funding Status:** The total estimated cost for Phase I is \$7,404,300. Approximately \$650,000 has been dedicated to the project through a Tobacco Settlement Grant distributed by the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA). The Lincoln County Fiscal Court anticipates securing the remaining funds in the form of grants and loans from Community Development Block Grant, EPA Grant, Rural Development Grant and Rural Development Loan.

Funding Source	Amount
KIA Tobacco Settlement Grant	\$500,000
KIA Tobacco Settlement Grant (Moreland area)	\$150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$650,000</b>

## **B. Existing Environment**

**Topography:** The planning area for Lincoln County is located in central Kentucky and lies within the Outer Bluegrass and Knobs physiographic regions. The southern portion of the county lies within the Mississippian system, while the northern portions lie primarily within the Ordovician system, as well as in the Devonian and Silurian systems. The topography of the Outer Bluegrass region is characterized as low to moderate reliefs, and soils that range from thick, over limestones, to thin over shales. Dolomites of the Silurian are well exposed. Elevations vary from approximately 590 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to 1100 feet amsl in the Knobs region.

**Geology:** The area around the city of Stanford is primarily within the Ordovician System with geological formations including Ashlock Formation and Drakes Formation. The area also includes some of the Devonian System made up of New Albany Shale and Boyle Dolomite Formations. The Hustonville area is located within the Ordovician system with formations of Calloway Creek Limestone, Drakes and Ashlock formation, and Garrard Siltstone. The Crab Orchard area consists of three geologic systems including the Mississippian System (New Albany Shale and Borden Formation), Devonian System (Boyle Dolomite), and Silurian System (Crab Orchard Formation). The portion of Lincoln County to the south, near the city of Eubank is situated within the Mississippian System and is made up of St. Louis Limestone, Salem & Warsaw Formations, and Borden Formation (Muldraugh Member and New Providence Shale). The remaining areas within the south central portion of the county are within the Mississippian System and are primarily of the Borden Formation. Alluvium is found in all areas within the county along creeks and streams. The Mississippian Plateau physiographic region consists of a limestone plain characterized by numerous sink holes, sinking streams, springs, and caverns. This karst region is dominated by thick Mississippian-age limestone bedrock. These limestones are soluble under the right conditions and can be easily eroded by water moving through the ground. Shale and sandstone can also be found in the region, along with some siltstone. The geology of the planning area supports the need for adequate sewage treatment and collection systems so that raw sewage and septic tank effluent is not directed through solution channels into the groundwater table.

**Soils:** The planning area includes six (6) soil associations which include the following: the Lowell-Shelbyville, Beasley-Otway-Brassfield, Garmon-Rockcastle-Coyler, Garmon-Frederick Trimble, Frederick-Mountview-Captina, and Captina-Johnsburg-Mountview Associations. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) *Soil Survey of Garrett and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky*, all soil types located within the planning area are classified as having moderate to severe limitations for maintaining effluent from septic tanks and suitability for sewage lagoons. Approximately 92% of the planning area is considered very limited with regard to septic tank absorption and 6.6% is considered somewhat limited.

**Surface Waters:** The planning area is located primarily within the Upper and Lower Dix Rivers — Kentucky Basin, Bucks Creek and Fishing Creek - Upper Cumberland Basin and South Fork Green River - Green River Basin.

Due to the size of the planning area, there are numerous assessed segments, as listed in the 2008 *Integrated Report to Congress on the Water Quality in Kentucky*, to discuss. Those segments assessed as meeting designated uses are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Assessed Segments Supporting Designated Use(s) (source: 2008 Integrated Report)	
Waterbody & Segment	Fully Supported Designated Use(s)
Buck Creek 45.6 to 58.9	Warmwater Aquatic Habitat
Cedar Creek 0.0 to 4.2	Warmwater Aquatic Habitat
Crab Orchard Creek 0.0 to 1.0	Warmwater Aquatic Habitat
Green River 374.9 to 383.9	Drinking Water Source, Warmwater Aquatic Habitat
Hanging Fork of Dix River 0 to 24.15	Warmwater Aquatic Habitat
Logan Creek 0.0 to 3.15	Warmwater Aquatic Habitat
Pilot Creek 0.7 to 2.5	Warmwater Aquatic Habitat

Impaired segments are listed in Table 2, along with a notation regarding their Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) status.

Table 2. Assessed Segments **not** Supporting Designated Use(s), with TMDL status (source: 2008 Integrated Report)

Waterbody & Segment	Impaired Use Assessment	Causes	Sources
Bee Lick Creek 7.5 to 10.9	Partial Support Warmwater Aquatic Habitat- TMDL required	Benthic-Macroinvertebrate Bioassessments (Streams), Sedimentation/Siltation, Nitrate/Nitrite (Nitrite + Nitrate as N)	Highway/Road/Bridge Runoff (Non-construction Related), Loss of Riparian Habitat, Livestock (Grazing or Feeding Operations), Agriculture, Impacts from Hydrostructure Flow Regulation/modification
Buck Creek 45.6 to 53.0	Partial Support – Fish Tissue Consumption – TMDL Required	Methylmercury	Source Unknown
Gilmore Creek 0.0 to 5.9	Partial Support Warmwater Aquatic Habitat- TMDL required	Sedimentation/Siltation	Dredging (e.g., for Navigation Channels)
Hanging Fork into Dix River four segments comprising 0 to 32.2	Non Support Primary Contact Recreation- TMDL Under Development	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Agriculture; Nonirrigated Crop Production; On-Site Treatment Systems (Septic & Sewer Decentralized Systems); Livestock (Grazing or Feeding Operations); Municipal Point Source Discharges
Logan Creek 0.0 to 3.15	Non Support Primary Contact Recreation	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Agriculture; Municipal Point Source Discharges

The major known sources of impairments in the planning area watersheds are related to various riparian and in-stream disturbances, sedimentation/siltation and agricultural operations. There are no approved TMDLs in the watersheds of Lincoln County. The following stream segments associated with the planning area are included in a pathogen TMDL which is currently under development by DOW:

Stream Name	County	River Miles	Pollutant
Baughman Cr.	Lincoln	0.0 to 4.6	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Blue Lick Cr.	Lincoln	0.0 to 4.1	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Copper Creek into Dix River	Lincoln	0.0 to 2.2	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Dix River into Kentucky River	Lincoln	64.3 to 73.35	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Dix River into Kentucky River	Lincoln	36.1 to 43.8	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Drakes Creek into Dix River	Lincoln	1.15 to 7.3	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Frog Branch	Lincoln	0.0 to 3.4	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Gilberts Creek into Dix River	Lincoln	0.0 to 1.25	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Hanging Fork	Lincoln	27.6 to 32.2	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Hanging Fork	Lincoln	24.15 to 27.6	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Hanging Fork	Lincoln	15.85 to 24.15	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Hanging Fork	Lincoln	0.0 to 15.85	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , Fecal Coliform
Harris Creek	Lincoln	0.0 to 6.25	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Knoblick Cr.	Lincoln	0.0 to 4.8	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Logan Creek	Lincoln	0.0 to 3.15	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
McKinney Br.	Lincoln	0.0 to 1.9	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Peyton Creek	Lincoln	0.0 to 4.1	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
White Oak Cr.	Lincoln	0.0 to 3.4	<i>Escherichia coli</i>

Exceptional waters in the County include Buck Creek (mile 10.5 to 53.3), which is an Outstanding State Resource Water, and a different segment of Buck Creek (mile 5.0-62.6), which is a Reference Reach.

Three Division of Water Priority Watersheds are associated with the Lincoln County planning area: Clarks Run (pollutants of concern: organic enrichment (OE)/low dissolved oxygen (DO) and nutrients; sources: municipal point sources), Dix River – Herrington Lake (Lake: metals, nutrients and OE/low DO Stream: pathogens, siltation, OE/low DO; sources: agriculture, land disposal, internal nutrient cycling, unknown sources) and Herrington Lake-Hanging Fork Creek (pathogens; Source: agriculture).

Numerous water providers serve within the proposed planning area: McKinney Water District, Eubank Water System, Western Rockcastle Water Association, Hustonville Water Works, Danville City Water Works, East Casey County Water District, Crab Orchard Water Works, Garrard County Water Association and Stanford Water Commission. There are no wellhead protection areas in the County.

**Groundwater:** According to *Groundwater Resources of Lincoln County, Kentucky* (Kentucky Geological Survey, 2004) approximately 3,400 residents of Lincoln County rely on private domestic water supplies: 1,500 use wells and 1,900 use other sources. Throughout the county, groundwater is hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide, especially at depths greater than 100 feet.

According to the KY Division of Water, Groundwater Section, the planning area is not suitable for septic systems.

### **C. Existing Wastewater Facilities**

**Wastewater Treatment Plants:** Within the Lincoln County Planning Area, the city of Crab Orchard is the only community with an existing WWTP and collection system. The Crab Orchard WWTP was constructed in 1982, and has since been upgraded in 1998 and 2004. The plant has a design flow of 0.1 mgd and discharges under authority of the Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) Permit No. KY0065897 and effluent is discharged to the Dix River at mile point 70.7. The treatment system consists of a system with the design influent rate of 0.11 mgd, hydro sieve fine screen, two intermittent stabilization lagoon systems, and ultraviolet disinfection with a hydrograph control release discharge based upon the flow of Dix River. The HCR is designed for a maximum discharge of 1.44 mgd when flow of Dix River reaches 15 cfs or greater. Sludge is disposed at an approved public owned treatment works. The average daily flow, as reported for the period from July 2008 to June 2009, is 0.085 mgd, and the peak daily flow is 0.216 mgd. The average daily and peak daily design flow includes inflow and infiltration (I/I) flows. The discharge quality data for the plant indicates that the plant complies with the permit limits except during the wet weather months when the average flow is higher than the design flow indicating inflow and infiltration in the system.

Monthly average effluent limits that must be met by the existing WWTP plant are as follows:

Parameters	Monthly Limits
CBOD <sub>5</sub>	30 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/l
Ammonia Nitrogen	20 mg/l
Dissolved Oxygen	Not less than 2 mg/l
Total Phosphorus	Report
Total Nitrogen	Report
<i>E. coli</i>	130 colonies /100 ml

**Collection System:** The Crab Orchard collection system consists of approximately 8,200 feet of 8 inch gravity sewer lines, approximately 3,000 feet of 2, 4, and 6 inch force main, and four pump stations and was constructed in late 1970s. The system has some inflow and infiltration.

The remaining planning area which includes Hustonville and Moreland primarily uses on-site septic tanks for treatment or straight pipes.

### **D. Need for Proposed Facilities**

With exception of the city of Crab Orchard, the remainder of households in the planning area is primarily using on-site septic tanks. The area around Hustonville and the community of Moreland experience direct discharge of raw or partially treated wastewater into the local waterways as the result of improperly installed septic systems or systems that have surpassed their useful life. This project will eliminate the use of septic systems and straight pipes in the above mentioned areas and will eliminate further degradation of surface and groundwater in the area. In addition, these projects are

being proposed to meet the current and future wastewater needs of the planning area. The population in Lincoln County in 2000 was 23,361 and the projected population for the Lincoln County the year 2025 is 31,145.

## **E. Alternatives Analysis**

### **Wastewater Treatment Alternatives:**

#### **City of Hustonville and Moreland Area**

**Alternative No. 1 – No Action:** The no action alternative proposes the continued use of existing inadequate on-site sewage disposal systems that have contributed to the degradation of water quality in the planning area. Also, this alternative fails to meet the current and future wastewater needs of the planning area. Therefore this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

**Alternative No. 2 – Construction of a New Collection System and 0.1 MGD Package Plant for Treatment of Local Wastewater:** This alternative includes the construction of three pump/lift stations, approximately 38,000 LF of force main, and approximately 40,000 LF of gravity sewer lines with appurtenances. A new 0.1 MGD extended aeration package treatment plant would be constructed in the community of Chicken Bristle that would be used to treat sewage from the proposed collection system in the cities of Hustonville and Moreland. The proposed plant would discharge to Hanging Fork Creek. The total project cost is estimated at \$5,813,000. This alternative was not considered as it was not cost effective.

**Alternative No. 3 – Construction of a New Collection System with Flows Pumped to the City of Danville WWTP:** This alternative includes the construction of three pump/lift stations, approximately 55,000 LF of force main, and approximately 40,000 LF of gravity sewer lines with appurtenances. All flow would be pumped to the city of Danville WWTP for treatment. The city of Danville has adequate capacity to accept additional flow from this region. The total project cost is estimated at \$5,672,000. **This is the selected alternative based upon feasibility and environmental benefits and cost effectiveness.**

### **Collection System Alternatives:**

#### **City of Crab Orchard**

**Alternative No. 1: - No Action:** This alternative involves no expansion or modification to the existing collection system within the city of Crab Orchard. This alternative was rejected from consideration because it does not meet the current and future wastewater needs of the planning area. Water quality in the area would likely degrade further since most of the soils within the planning area are not conducive to on-site systems disposal. This alternative was not considered environmentally responsible and eliminated from further consideration.

**Alternative No. 2: - Expand/Upgrade Current Gravity Collection System:** This alternative consists of two phases: Phase I involves extension of sewer service along William Whitley Road to newly formed Cedar Creek Lake to provide service to approximately 25 existing homes, a proposed residential development and a proposed Marina during Phase I; Phase II improvements would include extending the sewer service along US 150 from the Crab Orchard City limits to Cedar Creek Lake. Services will

be provided to approximately 20 existing homes as well as proposed and anticipated development along the highway and around the lake. A sanitary sewer evaluation survey will also be conducted to determine areas of the collection system that need replacement or rehabilitation to eliminate I/I. The total cost of the project for phase I is \$1,732,300 and phase II is \$801,000.

### **South County Area**

#### **Alternative No. 1: - No Action:**

The "No Action" alternative involves continuing to allow developers and homeowners to install small package treatment plants or septic systems with leach fields where regional wastewater collection is not available. However, soils in the planning area do not exhibit characteristics suitable for septic tank operation. With the no action alternative, residential and commercial growth could be limited. Furthermore, the water quality of the streams within the planning area will continue to deteriorate. Therefore this alternative was eliminated from consideration.

**Alternative No. 2: - New Collection System with Transmission to Eubank:** The only feasible alternative for the South County area would be to pump wastewater to the proposed Eubank Sewer System and then on to the city of Science Hill for treatment. The city of Eubank does not currently own a sanitary sewer system or treatment facility. As a result, the South County area sewer project would be contingent upon the construction of a sewer system in the city of Eubank. The total estimated cost for the project is \$2,000,000.

## **F. Environmental Consequences, Mitigative Measures**

**Impacts on Historic Properties and Archeological Sites:** The Kentucky Heritage Council stated in correspondence dated July 31, 2006, that sewer lines constructed completely within the existing right of way, or previously disturbed areas do not require an archaeological survey. However, lines outside of the existing right of way or in undisturbed areas must be surveyed by a professional archaeologist to determine if sites eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the undertaking. Any proposed pump/lift stations outside of the existing right of way must also be surveyed by a professional archaeologist. Where a given project area or portions thereof have been disturbed by prior construction, documentation of that disturbance may be filed with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and request an opinion concerning the need of an archaeological survey. A report documenting the results of this investigation must be submitted for review, comment, and approval by the SHPO prior to initiation of construction.

**Impacts on Threatened and Endangered Species:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) stated in correspondence dated September 20, 2006, that summer roost habitat and/or winter habitat for the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*) may exist within the proposed project area. The USFWS made the following recommendations prior to the beginning of any construction activity:

- 1) Conduct a survey of the project area for caves, rockshelters, and underground mines, identify any such habitats that may exist on-site, and avoid impacts to those sites pending an analysis of their suitability as Indiana bat and/or gray bat habitat by the USFWS district office. The results of the survey should be provided to the USFWS district office.
- 2) Only remove trees within the project area between October 15 and March 31 in order to avoid impacting summer roosting Indiana bats. However, if any Indiana bat hibernacula are

identified within the project area or are known to exist within 10 miles of the project area, it is recommended that trees only be removed between November 15 and March 31 in order to avoid impacting Indiana bat swarming behavior.

Clearance from the USFWS is required before initiation of construction.

Impacts on Wetland and Streams: The USFWS, in correspondence dated September 20, 2006, provided the following recommendations for portions of the project that require stream crossings:

- The installation of silt barriers is recommended when working adjacent to all streams to prevent runoff of sediment. Conventional trenching techniques used to cross streams could result in adverse impacts to stream habitat and water quality.
- The attachment of pipeline(s) to road bridges would avoid and minimize impacts to stream habitat and water quality. However, if the line(s) cannot be attached to road bridges, it is recommended that they be installed using directional boring in order to minimize disturbance to the streams that are crossed. When trenching is necessary, it should be performed during low flow periods.
- Streambanks should be reseeded with native vegetation beneficial to wildlife immediately following completion of the stream crossing, disturbed surfaces should be restored to original contours, and excess materials removed to a properly confined upland area.

Impacts to Prime Farmland: The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) was solicited for comments regarding impacts to prime or important farmlands. The NRCS responded in correspondence dated June 15, 2009, stating that prime farmland soils, additional farmlands of statewide importance, Wetland Reserve Program easements, Grassland Reserve Program easements, or watershed structures, are not likely to be negatively impacted by the proposed project.

Impacts on Floodplains: A floodplain construction permit or a permit exemption is required from the DOW's Surface Water Permit Branch, Floodplain Management Section, if there are any disturbances in or along a stream or within the 100-year floodplain. This requirement includes any disturbance related to the installation of a plant's outfall sewer.

Impacts on Air: Kentucky Division for Air Quality Regulation 401 KAR 63:010 Fugitive Emissions states that no person shall cause, suffer, or allow any material to be handled, processed, transported, or stored without taking reasonable precaution to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Additional requirements include the covering of open bodied trucks, operating outside the work area transporting materials likely to become airborne, and that no one shall allow earth or other material being transported by truck or earth moving equipment to be deposited onto a paved street or roadway. Please note the Fugitive Emissions Fact Sheet located at [http://www.air.ky.gov/homepage\\_repository/e-Clearinghouse.htm](http://www.air.ky.gov/homepage_repository/e-Clearinghouse.htm).

Kentucky Division for Air Quality Regulation 401 KAR 63:005 states that open burning is prohibited. Open Burning is defined as the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the outdoor atmosphere without passing through a stack or chimney. However, open burning may be utilized for the expressed purposes listed on the Open Burning Fact Sheet located at [http://www.air.ky.gov/homepage\\_repository/e-Clearinghouse.htm](http://www.air.ky.gov/homepage_repository/e-Clearinghouse.htm).

Impacts on Forests: There are currently no state forests or champion trees located in the area, however special care should be taken around any existing trees that will remain after the construction is complete. Heavy equipment should be kept away from the base of the tree to prevent wounding of the trunk or surface roots. Construction traffic should be routed away from the dripline of the tree to lessen the severity of soil compaction. Compacted soil reduces the amount of water available to the tree, and this lack of water can cause added stress. Stressed trees are vulnerable to insect and disease infestation. After construction is completed, consider replanting back suitable tree species.

Miscellaneous Impacts: The environmental impact of constructing the proposed facilities includes those temporary impacts of noise, dust, and traffic disruption in the construction area. The proposed project will improve the surface water and groundwater quality over the next 20 years. This action will also provide a planned development for economic growth in the planning area.

### **G. Public Participation and User Rates**

A public hearing was held on January 12, 2007, at the Lincoln County Courthouse. The meeting was published on December 7, 2006 and January 4, 2007, in the Interior Journal. The DOW is unaware of any unresolved significant public objection, which may have been voiced before or after this meeting, in relation to this project. The current sewer rates for the City of Crab Orchard are \$24.73 per 4000 gallons. The rates are expected to be in the range of \$32-\$58 depending on the amount of grant the county can secure. The sewer rates in the Hustonville and Moreland area expected to be in the range of \$35-\$63 depending on the amount of grant the county can secure.

### **H. Sources Consulted**

Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources  
Kentucky Division for Air Quality  
Kentucky Division of Forestry  
Kentucky Division of Waste Management  
Kentucky Division of Water  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
Kentucky State Clearinghouse  
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet  
Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Judge Executive, Lincoln County  
Mayor, City of Crab Orchard  
Mayor, City of Hustonville  
City of Danville  
HMB, Inc.  
Bluegrass Area Development District

PROJECT LOCATION	DATE: DEC. 2001
SCALE: 1" = 1000'	DATE: DEC. 2001
DRAWN BY: JMS	DATE: DEC. 2001
CHECKED BY: JMS	DATE: DEC. 2001
DESIGNED BY: JMS	DATE: DEC. 2001
RECORD DRAWING	DATE: DEC. 2001



344B CIRCLE  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY  
502/635-3800  
502/635-3910 FAX

LINCOLN COUNTY  
201 FACILITIES PLAN  
FIGURE II-1

PLANNING AREA

SHEET

